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esting chapter is the last of forty pages, discussing negro achievement and showing an unexpectedly large number of negro men and women who have attained prominence in art, literature, and invention.

*Liberia: History, Description, Problems.* By FREDERICK STARR. Chicago. 1913. Pp. xii, 277.

Liberia is interesting as the only African state in negro hands but most writers draw a rather gloomy picture of conditions there, concluding that the experiment has been proved a failure. Professor Starr, on the other hand, after visiting Liberia, has come to somewhat different conclusions. He feels that there are many hopeful elements in the situation but that some well-directed help from the United States is needed at the present time.

The first third of the book contains a brief description of the land, the society, government, and economics of Liberia and an outline of its history from 1821 to 1913. The most interesting part of the book is that dealing with the various problems confronting the people. Among these, Professor Starr discusses the boundary questions and the English and French aggressions which have already cost Liberia so much of her territory. He advocates the development of an efficient frontier force to enable her to hold what she now possesses. He urges closer relations with the natives who far outnumber the Americo-Liberians, by extending educational privileges to them and interesting them in the government. Such peoples as the Mohammedan Mandingo and Vai, and the Kru of the coast are very capable and would contribute much to the strength and stability of the state. The United States has already done a great deal financially in relieving Liberia from her dangerous indebtedness to England. This help must be continued and extended to include the development of Liberian resources, and the encouragement of commercial relations between the two countries and of the emigration of American negroes to Liberia.

*Out of the House of Bondage.* By KELLY MILLER. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. 1914. Pp. 242.

This, a collection of essays dealing with the various phases of negro life, is an attempt to measure the distance that the race has traveled and to express the hope for the future that this progress contains. The titular essay emphasizes how little slavery really did to prepare the negro for the new freedom into which